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with a length five times its diameter and apically with a rather stout, fusiform appendage. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes narrowly ovate and sparsely setose apically. Other characters practically as in the male.

Type Cecid a2177a, N. Y. State Museum.

This small, pale midge was reared in some numbers from May 31 till early in June, 1911. This species is allied to the somewhat aberrant *H. eupatorii* Felt and cannot be considered typical of the genus. It is easily recognized by the very greatly produced, slender lobes of the ventral plate.

A NEW SPECIES OF LUPERODES.

BY CHARLES W. LENG,

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.

Among the beetles collected in the mountains of Georgia in July, 1910, by Mr. William T. Davis, are three specimens belonging to the genus *Luperodes* which resemble in most respects *L. thoracicus* Mels., but differ in being smaller and in color superficially, and in the proportion of the joints of the antennæ and tarsi structurally. There is also a marked difference in the width of the thorax. For the new species represented by these specimens I propose the name *Luperodes davisi* in recognition of the many discoveries in Natural History made by my life-long friend. The complete description is as follows:

***Luperodes davisi*, new species.**

Form oval, slightly oblong, dark piceous, head, thorax, femora, first three joints entirely and base of outer joints of antennæ rufotestaceous. Antennæ with the third joint one and a half times as long as second joint, the two together longer than the fourth. Head smooth, the transverse impression straight, not reaching the eyes, the carina between the antennæ sharply defined. Thorax a little wider than long, not narrowed in front, sides strongly arcuate, hind angles not prominent, rounded, disc moderately convex, sparsely obsoletely punctulate, margin slightly reflexed. Elytra nearly twice as long as wide, sides feebly arcuate, surface smooth, sparsely obsoletely punctate. Body beneath, except pro- and mesothorax, black. Legs black, femora and under side of tibiæ fuscous. Length 3.5 mm. = .14 inch. Female has last ventral oval at tip; male unknown.

The type is in the collection of Mr. Davis and was found near Clayton, Rabun Co., Georgia, elevation, 2,000 ft. Two specimens

which I associate with the type were also found by Mr. Davis at Cornelia, Ga., at an elevation of about 1,500 ft. All three were taken in July, 1910.

The greatest difference between this species and *thoracicus* is in the posterior tarsi which in the latter have the first joint as long as half the tibia and much longer than all the remaining joints together, while in *thoracicus* the first joint is as long as one-third the tibia and equal to all the following joints together. The most obvious differences are in the pale head and partly pale antennæ and the much smaller body.

THE EFFECTS OF PARASITIC CASTRATION IN MEMBRACIDÆ.

BY IGNAZ MATAUSCH,

ROSELLE, N. J.

(WITH PLATE VI.)

In an article published in the December number, 1909, of this periodical I described as "gynandromorphs" some anomalous forms of a small species of *Telamona* found on the sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Professor W. M. Wheeler suggested at the time (*in litteris*) that these anomalies might be due to the presence of parasites and therefore represent conditions similar to those found by Giard in *Typhlocyba*.¹

Having had little experience in microscopic dissection, I asked Dr. A. Petrunkevitch to examine some of the specimens. He very courteously complied with my request, and in one of them found 19 small larvæ. Another specimen which he returned to me with only the ventral abdominal wall removed and showing the larvæ in position, is represented in Pl. VI, Fig. 1. It shows five parasites very clearly and a sixth partly concealed. One of these was removed and is shown in Fig. 2. The larvæ lie on the abdomen, with their own abdomens directed towards the dorsal and their thorax and ventral surface towards the ventral side of their host. Unfortunately I

¹ Sur la castration parasitaire de *Typhlocyba* par une larve d'Hyménoptère (*Aphelopus malaleucus* Dalm.) et par une larve de Diptère (*Atelonevra spuria* Meig.), C. R. Acad. Sci., CIX, 1889, p. 708.